

THE ENQUIRER.

LITCHFIELD, APRIL 4, 1839.

Old Litchfield right side up again!

After the most exciting and turbulent election ever held in this town, the Whigs on Monday last came gloriously out of the contest. The most foul and base means were resorted to by the loco focos—*even brute force*—to intimidate and browbeat some of the electors, and prevent them from exercising their own sound judgment, yet have the whigs carried a handsome majority on every branch of their ticket. At the close of such an exciting contest, in which we acknowledge that we personally are almost as much used up as our adversaries are politically, we do not feel a disposition to say a great deal about what has taken place, but to make another opportunity to make some observations respecting the manner in which our opponents have conducted this contest. The following is the vote of this town:

For first Representative.

Dr. Samuel Buel, (whig) 429
Origen S. Seymour, (loco) 410
Scattering, 4

For second Representative.

William Ray, 418
Origen S. Seymour, 385
Scattering, 9—394

For Governor. Ellsworth, 440
Niles, 403

For Congress. Smith, 444
Phelps, 402

For State Senator. Abernethy, 441
Phelps, 406

For Sheriff. Sedgwick, 447
Powell, 396

The remainder of the State Ticket about the same as for Governor.

Glorious Triumph!

The State and Congressional Elections.

We are happy to be able to announce to our readers the triumphant success of the State, Congressional, and Sheriff nominations in this county. TRUMAN SMITH, Esq., against whom the vials of loco focos vituperation and falsehood have been poured out to the very dregs, has been most triumphantly sustained by the Whigs, and is elected to Congress by a majority of 500 votes, where his defenders pretended to believe they could defeat him by nearly that number—a result as gratifying to his friends as it must be mortifying to his enemies. Nay, from the very ranks of the loco focos has an occasional honest man been found who has stamped the lies of their own party with the brand of their disapprobation—for it will be seen from the returns below that Mr. Smith runs ahead of his own party vote for Governor.

Votes for Member of Congress and Governor.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

	FOR CONGRESS.	FOR GOVERNOR.
	Smith. Phelps. Ellsworth. Niles.	
Litchfield,	447 402 440 402	
Barkhamsted,	187 103 185 102	
Bethlem,	82 79 80 85	
Canaan,	177 224 176 225	
Colebrook,	96 133 95 132	
Cornwall,	176 136 169 135	
Goshen,	177 104 177 103	
Harwinton,	157 71 157 71	
Ken,	148 174 136 174	
New-Hartford,	212 100 206 100	
New-Milford,	400 344 336 333	
Norfolk,	136 103 136 103	
Plymouth,	232 121 231 120	
Roxbury,	77 119 77 119	
Salisbury,	164 179 162 175	
Sharon, reported,	10 maj.	10m
Torrington,	200 124 197 123	
Warren,	71 78 71 78	
Washington,	158 148 156 148	
Waterbury,	170 109 171 111	
Winchester,	175 139 175 147	
Woodbury,	160 189 160 201	
	3301 3304 3742 3326	

STATE SENATORS.

We have chosen two out of the three Senators in this county, Messrs. Andrew Abernethy and Nathaniel P. Perry, but are sorry to say that through the mad folly of some 30 or 40 whig abolitionists, Mr. Buckingham is defeated in the 16th district by 15 votes. They scratched off his name, and by that means a loco is chosen, who we understand has repeatedly declared his utter abhorrence of abolition principles, and will go the whole length of the "Athenian gag."

SHERIFF. Sedgwick's majority over Powell is the greatest of any in the county. We give the vote, together with those for Senators.

	Whig. Torv.	Whig. Torv.
	Abernethy. Phelps. Sedgwick. Powell.	
Litchfield,	441 402 447 396	
Barkhamsted,	179 103 185 103	
Colebrook,	95 133 95 132	
Harwinton,	157 71 157 71	
New-Hartford,	200 100 212 100	
Torrington,	194 124 194 120	
Winchester,	172 143 173 149	
	1438 1075	

	Whig. Torv.	Whig. Torv.
	Abernethy. Phelps. Sedgwick. Powell.	
Bethlem,	82 84 82 84	
New-Milford,	399 383 399 384	
Plymouth,	215 189 235 191	
Roxbury,	77 117 77 116	
Warren,	71 78 71 78	
Washington,	144 147 153 144	
Waterbury,	145 110 170 109	
Woodbury,	161 201 161 202	
	1294 1309	

	Whig. Torv.	Whig. Torv.
	Abernethy. Phelps. Sedgwick. Powell.	
Canaan,	176 227 179 224	
Cornwall,	176 136 186 137	
Goshen,	176 104 176 104	
Ken,	148 173 149 174	
Norfolk,	136 103 136 103	
Salisbury,	162 181 166 179	
Sharon, reported,	10 maj.	10m.
	974 939 9315 3298	

REPRESENTATIVES.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY—COMPLETE.

LITCHFIELD, Dr. Samuel Buel, William Ray.

Barkhamsted, Two Whigs.

Bethlem, Nathan Hawley.

Canaan, Wm. S. Marsh,* Fitch Ferris.*

Colebrook, Arthur Howell,* Clark H. Roberts.*

Cornwall, John C. Calhoun, Isaac Marsh.

Goshen, Augustus Miles, Putnam Bailey.

Harwinton, Abijah Catlin, Sheldon Osborn.

Ken, Hubbell Miller.*

New-Milford, Orange Warner,* Anson Squires.*

New-Hartford, Roger H. Mills, Ja's F. Henderson.

Norfolk, Hiram Mills, no choice for 2d representative.

Plymouth, Terrius D. Potter.

Roxbury, Charles Beardsley.*

Salisbury, Wm. H. Walton,* Tho's B. Bosworth.*

Sharon, Alanson Wheeler,* Ralph Deming.*

Torrington, Elkanah H. Hodges, Anson Colt, Jr.

Warren, Elijah Hayes.*

Washington, John M. Ford, William Poole.

Waterbury, Holbrook Curtis.

Winchester, No choice.

Woodbury, Harmon Stoddard,* Farnam Patchen.*

* Loco focos.

Sharon is the only town in the county for which we had not full returns at 12 o'clock on Monday night—and from that town we have only rumors yet as to the vote for Member of Congress, &c. Although we have accounts from Stamford, and Groton, and Thompson, in remote parts of the State, and a word from Sharon, on a public mail route, only 20 miles distant. Why should all our friends there be asleep?

VICTORY!! FULL AND COMPLETE!

The State wholly Redeemed!

By the Daily Courant of Tuesday, which we received in the afternoon on the return of our express that left Monday night, we have partial and unofficial returns from the whole State except New-London county—from that not a word. The Courant contains details, but we have neither time to put them in type nor room for their insertion this week. The whole must be compressed in a few words.—We have the FIVE CONGRESSMEN heard from, to wit:

JOSEPH TRUMBULL, of Hartford county, 1080 majority over Toucey, loco.

WILLIAM L. STORES, of Middlesex and New-Haven, 339 majority over Ingham, loco.

THOMAS B. OSBORNE, of Fairfield, about 400 majority over Whittlesey, loco.

TRUMAN SMITH, of Litchfield, about 500 majority over Phelps, loco.

JOHN H. BROCKWAY, of Tolland & Windham, about 400 majority over Cleveland, loco.

ELLSWORTH'S majority over Niles for Governor.

In Hartford county, 1155
In New-Haven county, about 400
In Litchfield county, 417
In Fairfield county, so far, 385
In Windham county, 161
In Tolland county, 296

—2784
Niles' majority in Middlesex co. 173

Ellsworth's majority, so far, 2611

This, though not so large as last year, is sufficiently "healthy" to be permanent.

As to the Legislature, the Courant states that there are of the Senate 13 out of the 18 heard from who are whigs—and 89 whigs to 57 locos in the House. *Glorious enough for this year!* What do "Niles' Cattle" think of it? What does he think of the "stubble field" of loco focos being burned over "two years in succession"!!

Postscript.—We have a few returns by way of New-York, from New-London county. The opinion is expressed that THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, the whig candidate for Congress, is chosen by about 150 majority. This gives us the ENTIRE DELEGATION TO CONGRESS! Glory enough!

New-Hartford has come up to the scratch gloriously. She gave out the challenge that she would give the largest whig majority of any town in the county—and she has done it. Harwinton, Torrington, Goshen, Barkhamsted, Watertown, Cornwall, Plymouth, have done well, and considering the "principals and powers," the whole loco focos array of the county with which she had to contend, bearing down upon her, Litchfield too has done well. So also have many of the minority towns—Salisbury, Warren, Bethlem, Woodbury, indeed all, have fought manfully in the glorious cause, and assisted in rescuing our county from the disgrace of being represented by such O's as either of the Phelps's. Litchfield county now stands on impregnable ground, from which she will not soon be moved by the myrmidons of locofocoism—and will soon be represented on the floor of Congress by a man who will reflect credit upon her choice.

Presiding Officers! Mark well!—By the law of the last session it is required that the votes for Sheriff in the several counties shall be returned to the Secretary of State within ten days after the election. It will be well for the presiding officers in the several towns to bear this in mind, and to see the returns forwarded in due season.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Extract of a letter from Rev. W. V. Bostwick, of Hammondsport, Steuben County, New-York, to a gentleman in this village.

"But one bud is necessary for a cutting, unless the wood is very small and slender, in which case, if cut into pieces of but a single bud, there may not be sufficient substance in the wood to support the cutting till it grows—cuttings that are 1-8 of an inch in diameter, I would give two buds; and in some cases, where the wood is larger than this, but the buds very near together, as half or three-fourths of an inch, it is well to leave two buds. Cutting of one inch in length of good sound wood will grow without any difficulty."

I cut my stalks, beginning at the bottom, and proceeding up as far as the wood is sound, cutting half an inch above the bud a little sloping. The extremities, which are light and spongy, and also the small side shoots, I think best not to cut, but lay them down whole, and cover with an inch of earth. I dip the ends in pitch or rosin, tempered with a little tallow, (the common grafting wax is very good for this purpose,) melted, but not so hot as to injure the cutting; by so doing fewer of them will perish.

When I plant the cuttings in open ground, I plant them in rows about two feet apart, and six or eight inches apart in the row, sticking them down a little slanting to the north, the bud on the south side so deep that the upper end will be a little below the surface, say half an inch, pressing the earth about the cutting. It is important that the ground should be kept moist, and to this end, they must be watered when the ground gets dry—to prevent the earth drying and baking, put along each side of the row some grass or other litter close to the cuttings. The time to set them is in May, when the ground gets warm, and they will come up in the course of two weeks, though some of them will be longer.

I think that more and better trees may be raised from cuttings than by laying them down whole.—When laid down whole, some of the buds do not start; of those that do, a few take the lead at the expense of others, which are stunted and small—all the expense is mostly straight shoots or stems without any side branches—whereas those from cuttings having more room, grow larger, and put out numerous side branches.

Now let me tell you my way of raising cuttings, which I think the best of all. I make one or more beds in the ordinary way, about the first of April, with about two feet depth of fresh stable manure, fine and coarse shuck together, and packed even with a fork, and by gently treading on it—a foot and a half wider and longer than the frame. Where I make the bed, I excavate the earth about the depth of a spade as a pit for the manure—put on the ash, and when warm, cover with soil five or six inches deep—level it and prepare to plant the cuttings. I cut rods of grass in bits two inches square; in the centre of these make a hole with a sharp stick, a little sloping, and insert the cutting so that the bud will be on the upper side of the slope, and a little within the sod, the grass side of the sod being down. These are then placed close together on the surface of the bed; the point of the cutting to the north, and the bud on the south side, and covered with half or three-fourths of an inch of fine mould or good garden earth—gently pressed down with the hand—the whole then watered, and the ash put on;

and in one week the shoots from the buds will begin to appear, and keep coming up for two or three weeks. In warm days, the beds are to be aired by shoving the ash, and shaded from the middle of the forenoon to the middle of the afternoon from the sun, and watered every other day at evening—the beds covered at night when cold and frosty. By the 30th of May, when the frosts are over, the plants will have attained a height of six or eight inches, and are carefully taken up with the bits of sod, and planted in rows two feet apart and eight or ten inches in the row. By thus proceeding you will not lose as many cuttings as by planting them in the open ground—it will be much less labor to water them—you can feed earlier, and the trees will grow larger, and the wood become more matured."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Winchester, March 12, 1839.

TRUMAN SMITH, Esq.
SIR—We perceive that you have permitted yourself to be put in nomination as Representative from this district to the next Congress of the United States. The undersigned are requested by the Executive Committee of the Conn. Anti-Slavery Society, in accordance with a vote passed by the Convention assembled at Middletown on the 5th and 6th of December, 1838, to ascertain your sentiments in regard to the great controversy between freedom and slavery in this country, so far as those sentiments may have relation to the duties of a member of Congress. Will you then permit us to inquire—

1st. Are you in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?
2d. Are you opposed to the admission to the Union of any new states whose constitution tolerates slavery?
We desire simply to know your present opinions on a subject of the highest moral and political importance, in order to guide our judgment and enable us to fulfill our highest duty as electors. As early an answer to this communication as convenience will permit is solicited.
With great respect,
your fellow citizens,
JONATHAN COE,
ROGER MILLS.

REPLY.

Litchfield, March 17th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN—The use which the partiality of friends has made of my name in reference to the approaching election would, according to one of the ancient customs of New-England, impose on me profound silence touching all matters which have a bearing on the issue at stake to be decided by the people.

This custom was established by men of singular wisdom and sagacity, upon the idea that much more confidence is to be reposed in the general character of a candidate, and the principles, views, and motives which have usually actuated his conduct than upon any thing which he can offer on the eve of an exciting election.

The acquisition of a knowledge of these particulars has recently been greatly facilitated by a division of the State into Congressional Districts, and no man can now become, with us, a candidate for Congress without being within striking distance of every elector in the County. I am, therefore, to say that if I thought I could not trust a candidate upon the general considerations above indicated, I should place no reliance on a special declaration of sentiment, which, in too many cases, will be adroitly drawn up with a view, if possible, to please some, and offend others.

But there is a much more serious topic to which I must advert, and that is, the construction which would certainly be given to a categorical answer to your inquiries. It would be considered a solemn pledge, from which there could be no departure without incurring the stigma of perjury. I cannot believe that you either expect or wish me to give any such pledge, or to do any thing to contravene the principle (upon which every deliberative assembly is organized), that mutual consultation and grave deliberation should precede decision. In addition to this, it is well known that the community is much divided on the subject of slavery—not as to the enormity of the evil, but as to the adaptation of certain means for its extinction to the end proposed. A large and very respectable class of my fellow citizens believe that this institution (if it may be called such) is so wrought into the constitution of society in the slaveholding States, is so connected with the habits of the people, and is surrounded by such a vast mass of combustible materials, that we can gain access to it only with much difficulty, and that many interesting considerations require us to act with the utmost prudence and caution.

Another class, equally respectable, whose rectitude of motive and philosophy of mind I never doubted, consider slavery a vicious and unseemly excrescence on the body politic, contaminating the whole system, and producing intolerable irritation in all its parts, for which there is no other safe or practicable remedy than immediate excision. Need I inquire whether it would be presumptuous for me to pronounce upon either of these opinions, when I have not felt myself called upon, until the present moment, to give the subject much consideration?

But I feel no difficulty in communicating my views touching questions of indisputable right; where there can be neither concession nor compromise, and such other matters as are of a nature so plain and palpable that the whole community, especially with us, will be likely to unite in the same result. I can therefore say that, in common with those who have had an agency in bringing my name before the public, I consider slavery as a great and crying evil, the abrogation of which is a consummation devoutly to be wished; that it is a sad commentary on those principles of freedom and equality which were inscribed by our ancestors as a frontlet upon our institutions, that the words of the Constitution conferring upon Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia are broad to such a degree that but with poor to annihilate, (should they deem it expedient,) this evil at the seat of Government, that the introduction of a foreign, independent and sovereign State into our Union is totally unauthorized by the Constitution, and, if it were otherwise, the measure would be inexpedient and would be to extend and aggravate the disease which all would extirpate, if possible, from our system, and especially do I think that the people should enjoy the unalienable rights of speech, petition, and the press, that these sacred immunities ought not to be trifled with, nor frittered away, that no tyrannical majority should establish an "Athenian gag," nor in lawless tramp under force, peaceable and unoffending citizens assembled to concentrate upon the dark recesses of slavery all the effluence of reason, religion, and truth.

With respect to the admission of new States tolerating slavery to a participation of the blessings of the federal compact, I would observe, that no such application will be made, except by the territory of Florida, for many years to come, and if she shall present herself, as Arkansas did, with a constitution denying to her Legislature the power of emancipation, and passing an irreverent sentence of bondage against a hapless race, I should dread the responsibility of giving her a place among the stars of our Union.

But, Gentlemen, if I were to pursue the subject further, I should be in danger of trenching upon questions of expediency, in respect to which I suppose you will deem it right for me to hold myself open to receive, weigh and estimate the views and opinions of all classes of my fellow citizens, and I can assure you that, should it be their pleasure to place me in a situation to act on the subjects to which you advert, and other topics of a kindred nature, I shall give such views and opinions a respectful and candid consideration, and, having collected all the light in my power, shall endeavor to keep in view the manifold evils of slavery) to come to such conclusions as are in my judgment demanded by the highest and best interests of our common country.

But I should not do justice either to my own feelings or the occasion, if I did not advert to other evils little less atrocious than slavery itself. Permit me to inquire whether, if we cannot check the downward tendency of things in this country, and that right speedily, there will be much of liberty left worth possessing for men of any complexion, for either white or black? When I contemplate the extinction of a large share of that old fashioned patriotism and disinterestedness which once pervaded the nation, and marked the conduct of public men, and consider the venality and spoils-grasping propensity with which multitudes are infected; when I recur to the prodigality of the government, the millions which are squandered year after year, the manner in which the public treasure is plundered, and the often recurring cases of breaches of trust and violation of official duty; when I recollect the licentiousness of the public press, the persevering efforts made in certain quarters to mislead and debauch the public mind, and the foul assaults made day by day upon the venerable private character of our countrymen, whose only offence is supposed to be the rushing tide of inquiry; when I witness the constant appeals made to the worst passions of the human heart, and even see men occupying stations of high responsibility trying to awaken jealousies, and sow dissensions between different classes of society; when I observe the recklessness and the law-contempting spirit that prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land; when the ancient maxims of republicanism are forgotten if not contemned, and multitudes no longer dread the accumulation of inordinate power in the hands of the Executive; when a system is organized to subvert and control public sentiment, and the President wields the immense influence of his name, and the enormous patronage of his station to carry it into effect; when the mercenaries of this administration are every where present, busy in establishing presses, and supplying them with the necessary

alignment, prompt at interfering with elections, and ever assiduous to defend the policy of the government, irrespective of the merits of that policy; when the people themselves are treated with the greatest obduracy for an independent exercise of the elective franchise, and our rulers stigmatize them as BANK-BROTHERS, may as BRUTE BEASTS, led unconsciously to the polls, and the opinions and wishes of our State assemblies, deliberately expressed, and openly decided, and laughed at to scorn; when there has been within a few years past a rapid deterioration of sound moral principles, and vice every where obtrudes upon us in hideous front; when the sacred day is desecrated even by our national Legislature, and frightful crimes have become matter of familiar occurrence; and when, moreover, with these dark shades are grouped all the contaminating and perverting influences of slavery itself—I must confess that I feel alarmed—"the signs of the times" seem to me to be portentous, and I cannot help reflecting that the experience of the world proves that public liberty inevitably falls with public virtue. What then shall we do? How shall we resist this dreadful proclivity to evil? Shall the uncontaminated portion of society break off into separate and distinct parties, and thus render their strength comparatively insignificant? Is virtue, intelligence, and patriotism to be thus disarmed and made powerless; are the good and wise to assume an attitude of impudently hostile to each other because they cannot think alike as to the treatment of a particular disease, with which the body politic is afflicted? Not such is the conduct of those who hold in their grasp the elements of mischief—they are united as one man; not a stranger is permitted to leave the ranks, and the whole array bears down upon the country with a force which nothing but the best energies of her virtuous sons, thoroughly concentrated, can resist.

From these remarks, you will infer the opinion (which is respectfully submitted) that a member of our national councils should be entrusted with a large discretion. The idea of feeling all the evils herein indicated, at a single stroke, is chimerical. He should be permitted to select the point of attack and plant the blow where it will be most felt. I will only add that, if the principles herein avowed are not conceded to me, it is better that I should remain (however proud I may be to represent my native county on the floor of Congress) where my true interests invite, in private life. Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
TRUMAN SMITH.

To Jonathan Coe and Roger Mills, Esqrs.

What does this Mean?—The Madisonian of Tuesday, while discussing some of the parliamentary practices of the Senate, indulges in the following extraordinary paragraph:

"While on the subject, we should feel that we had not quite discharged our duty, were we not to notice another circumstance which we regard as more disgusting than the others. We have an undying horror of drunkenness. It is a vulgar beastliness, in violation of the laws of nature, and the ordinances of Heaven; we regard it as a sin against oneself, against society and against decency. It is disgusting and afflicting enough in the utmost retirement of private life, but it is an eminent example of lawlessness to the millions of people who look to the Legislature for the dignities, the proprieties, in a word, for the deportment of citizenship. We forbear to develop further the scene yet vivid in our mind."

We should rather take this article to be an insinuation, as the man said when he was called a lying scoundrel: *o' hint*, as another remarked when kicked down stairs.—New-York Com. Adv.

The city of New-Haven has decided to loan its credit to the amount of \$100,000, for the purpose of sustaining the canal. It was decided in the affirmative by a majority of 305 out of 1046 votes.

FIRE IN BRIDGEPORT.—We learn that the large carriage factory of Haight, Fairchild & Co. was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Loss \$25,000—insured \$16,000—\$5,000 at the Hartford of fire and \$5,000 at Springfield.—Hartford Courier.

Fire at Hartford.—A fire broke out on Monday evening in a grocery store on the north side of Morgan street, Hartford, which consumed the building and the whole block with which it was connected. The buildings on the south side of Morgan street, and the east and west side of Commerce street, were several times on fire, but by the great and untiring exertions of the firemen, the fire was prevented from spreading.

Augusta, (Me.) March 25.—Our Legislature adjourned this morning at 7 o'clock, sine die. A few bills that had been previously acted on were finally passed.

Steamboat Burned.—We regret to learn that the steamer Galenian, Captain Delahoussa, was totally destroyed by fire the 7th inst., while navigating the bayou Toghé, about 12 miles from Franklin. The passengers were all in bed when the alarm was given, and scarcely had time to escape with their lives.—The origin of the fire is unknown. It broke out in the hold nearly under the ladies cabin—and the principal part of the cargo being of combustible nature, in a few moments the boat was completely enveloped in flames. The officers and crew used every exertion to save the lives and property of the passengers.—N. O. Bee.

Good news for Sub-Treasurers.—A man in Franklin county, Ohio, has invented a pair of walking utensils, which he calls "skippers," by which a man can run over the ground at ten knots an hour for ten hours. They are made somewhat on the plan of the steel springs of a carriage.

MASSACHUSETTS LICENSE LAW.—After a discussion of nine days, the House of Representatives of Massachusetts have rejected the new License bill, called the bill of compromise, reported by Mr. Bliss, by a vote of 298 to 152, thus sustaining the law of last year prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits in quantities less than fifteen gallons, and abolishing all licenses to taverners.

DIED.
In Middlefield, Mr. Elisha Miller, aged 88.
In Meriden, Mr. Oliver Andrews, aged 68.
In West Hartford, Mrs. Amy Wells, aged 63, wife of Mr. Horace Wells.
In Manchester, Miss Emily White, daughter of Mr. Mina White, aged 34.

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing business, 15 or 16 years of age, is wanted. Apply immediately at this office.

Partnership Notice.
THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Church & Agard,
for the manufacture of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware, where they will furnish Pedlars with a good assortment of the above named wares, together with a general assortment of Yankee Notions, Britannia Wares, &c., as low as can be bought at any other establishment in the state. All orders received from merchants to the amount of \$25 and upwards will be filled at the regular wholesale price, and forwarded to any town in the county free of expense.

Wm. Eave Trots and Conductors made and put up in the best manner.

Will keep on hand a good assortment of

COOKING STOVES,
amongst which are Morse's celebrated Athanor, Gillett & Rand's Farmers Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Box Stoves, Fire Frames, Oven Mouths, Cast Iron Ploughs, Sleigh Shoes, Hollow Wares, &c., &